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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to the use of the control of the present of the pres



The Greek government will request Switzerland to expel former King Constantine from the republic. Unless William Hohenzollern will make room for him, there is no city of refuge to which he may fiee.

It is a question whether the city of Birmingham, Ala., will be more surprised or delighted to learn, from a paragraph of an mintercepted letter by a Republican campaign director, that it is regarded as the place "where the money is."

result of the November election will not turn on a few electoral votes or be obviously determined by women voters. The confusion and doubt on the legal position of the suffrage amendment might make a situation unhappily like that in the Tilden-Haves contest of 1876.

Closing of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal for five days last week brought out the fact that the bridge is used daily by from 700 to 1,200 vehicles, of which over 70 per cent come from the United States-Ganada has a brand of entertainment not easily obtained in the United States, Americans know what they like, hence their fondness for the Canadian "climate."

The ease with which the Brooklyn Rapid Pransit Company is securing strike breakers to operate its trolley cars indicates a condition of the labor market that union labor will do well to take notice of when it contemplates repudiating its workding contracts. The demand for labor is not what it was a few months ago, and drift from the farms is steadily augmenting its supply in industrial centers.

Senator Harding should have no diffireulty in capturing the hyphenated vote. of foreign extraction or sympathies who fear American influence in the league of nations. The Democratic party is not seeking and does not want their vote, and Mr Harding is more than welcome to it. Mr. Cox will have sufficient loyal American votes to elect him.

The rise of baseball from "rounders" on tie backlots to its honorable position as pothe national pastime may be attributed largely to the clean manner and freedom from scandal with which it has been conducted. There have been sporadic instances of crooked work, of course, but they never chave been condoned, and never has there been any taint that attached generally to the game. That the professional gamblers with growing persistency and by devious methods have sought to take possession of the sport is recognized, but they have met ewith little encouragement, and the game as, a whole has withstood their tempting bribes. Here and there, perhaps, an indianidual player has fallen to their lures. If the crooks did succeed in "putting it over" in last Tuesday's Chicago-Philadelphia game, it is a tribute to the sport that the incident has aroused a storm of protest. No one who follows the game doubts that if any of the players are guilty of having sold out they will be discovered and barred from every professional diamond in the country. Baseball, its popularity at stake, cannot afford to countenance the slightest smirch on its reputation.

American Congressmen, touring the Orient, at government expense, of course, with deeply rooted purpose to obtain firsthand information on which to base their future legislative acts in so far as the countries they have investigated are involved, are placed in a peculiarly embarrassing position, which threatens to mar the thoroughness of their research work. Actuated by purely economic and sociological motives, they had looked forward to their visit to Tokyo, where the potent sake and geisha girl are understood to flourish. But activities of temperance advocates are not limited to the American Sahara, it seems. They also are found in Japan, and the expectant Congressmen have been formally requested not to sample the seductive sake or gaze upon the geisha girls lest their motives be misunderstood. Naturally they roopuzzled. They are wavering between their sense of duty to their own government and the urge to continue their invessations, and fear of the temperance advo-

cates who, disregarded, might find means of communication with certain dry constituencies back home and thereby further embarrass these conscientious Congressmen at the polls. Such a dilemma! One of the congressional researchers says of the sake and geishas, "Why, they are what we came to Japan to see." Of course, he meant to "see" scientifically and to study for America's benefit. Meantime, America awalts the momentous decision as to the further course of congressional conduct. But it knows its Congressmen and their devotion to duty, and it believes it will not be deprived of the fruits of their learned observations after the government has spent thousands of dollars to send them to Japan, just because Japanese drys show their dis-

The Changeable Harding

ALTHOUGH the Republican nominee for the presidency in his speech accepting the nomination said his party gladly ac cepted the Democratic challenge to make the league of nations the chief issue in the campaign, the fact stands out glaringly that in all of his discussion of the issue he has studiously avoided committing himself to any definite course of action as to the disposition to be made of it in the event of Republican success at the polls.

True, in a recent speech he denounced the league as "a failure and a wreck be-yond the possibility of repair," and stated that while Governor Cox was in favor of "going in," he favored "staying out;" yet, in his subsequent remarks he explained that he was willing to combine what was good in it with what was good in The Hague court of arbitration and by putting "teeth" in the latter, substitute it for the league agreement as an efficient plan for outlawing war. But in offering that as the Republican plan for putting an end to war he refrained from taking the public into his confidence by submitting any details as to how he would go about reconstituting The Hague court and injecting into it sufficient vitality to make it function efficiently for the prevention of wars in the future.

Now, before the public discussion of this more or less incoherent proposal has gotten under good headway, the wobbly attitude of the candidate is again brought strikingly into evidence by a statement issued by George W. Wickersham, a former Republican Attorney-General and an advocate of the league of nations, after a conference with the Senator at Marion, in which it seems that this plan has been cast into the

"Senator Harding does not wholly and finally reject the league," says Mr. Wickersham. "He recognizes that it may have become so entwined and interwoven in the peace of Europe that its good work and its unobjectionable provisions must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent."

If Mr. Wickersham correctly represents the latest attitude of Senator Harding, it reflects a complete reversal from his recent announced refusal to "go in," and a shifting from his former position of direct acceptance of the Democratic challenge to wage the campaign for and against the league. In other words, the Republican nominee is hearing not only from the country at large, but from protesting voters in his own party, and, from the accumulating volume of disapproval, the truth is being forced in on him that the overwhelming majority of the American people are firmly resolved that this country shall keep faith with its dead and with its associates in the war and "go in"-not "stay out" of the league.

Richmond's Unfortunate Reserve

THAT cold exterior for which Richmond is known at home and abroad was painfully apparent yesterday when the heroes of the Eightieth Division passed in review before the thousands of citizens who thronged the streets. Those thousands of spectators were inwardly stirred, of course. In for No one doubts that warm hearts were beating, pulses racing and tears welling up in many eyes as the veterans marched by. It be The whole trend of his campaign utter- could not have been otherwise, for Richances has been peculiarly attractive to the mond does feel deeply and lacks no symand to all pathy, but it seems ashamed to let its emo tions have free play and be visible to others. At least it permitted no visible manifestation of any unusual feeling yesterday as the various organizations moved by with firm tread. It was cold. No other word describes it.

Here was General Cronkhite, accomrecognized in every civilized country. As this one of the war's big figures passed in review there were a few personal greetings, a scattered waving of hands. Nothing more. Here and there some person ore daring than the rest attempted to start a wave of cheering, but was quickly suppressed when there was no echo from the crowded streets. Sons of Pennsylvania, of West Virginia, of Virginia, the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Richmond's own boys, marched sturdily along, as brave and dauntless and as smiling as when they marched through storms of German lead. Other sons of these States, maimed in defending the colors, were borne in carriages. Did Richmond wake up and greet them with spontaneous cheers and a noisy outburst of emotion? It did not. In the midst of such a scene as would have sent most other communities into ecstasies, maintained its rigid, calm reserve, and to a stranger, not knowing the occasion, it might have seemed that the funeral cortege of some distinguished citizen was passing.

These boys-boys in years but aged in experience-had a right to expect a noisy greeting, cheers and hand-clapping, and every evidence of ebullient enthusiasm as outward signs of the joy and pride that Richmond unquestionably feels in their achievements and return. But if they expected it, they were disappointed. Richmond can free its emotions from their barrier of reserve, as it demonstrated on Armistice Day, but it seldom lets itself loose as it did on that occasion. It was expected to bandon its reserve yesterday and let its emotions have full sway, but it failed. For Richmond's sake it is trusted that the veterans, who marched as the city's honored guests, understand its disposition and read the facts beneath its chilling exterior.

The Volstead law seems to have lapsed into "innocuous desuctude," both in practice and in political discussion.

It seems to be the fact that the kind of person we describe as a good liver usually develops a bad liver,

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

The many things I have not done, The tasks that I have just begun And never have achieved; The castles I have never built, That faded in the nir-

They're in the attie of my life, Disordered remnants there.

Dark in my attic's light . The frivoled ends of many a day And many a wasted night; And as I view the jumbled mess
I do not stand and stare Aghast at them: I must confess

To pile my attic high!

slab o' bacon, Mistah Jackson.'

waist measure.

For after all, these remnants lie Where they are most content; They were my program's smaller fry, For no great purpose meant. And I might moralize upon but WHY? The loss, the waste . . . but WHY? I'll have some more when these are gone,

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought, "In de tex' hit say ef'n a man hit yo'all, turn de other cheek," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively. "Dat's right, too, effn yo' got t' turn t' git in a good swing at he jaw! Try a

The crook is clever only who knows when

to skip.
What becomes of all the unused buttonholes of life?

christened Bill. You can't judge a man's intellect by his

Cupid has decided that suffrage isn't going o interfere with his doing business at the old stand.

Bliss Ahend

"Mary, before you become John's wife, has he a home for you?"

"Splendid, Mother! A beautiful little cottage on Grace Street, all furnished and every-"That's good, daughter; then you may marry

"And Mother, he is going to put a mortgage on it right away and get us a nice automobile,

The Problem. Census Taker-Madame, are you going to

vote?
The Home Maker—Certainly not! . . . It is ridiculous! Census Taker-And you, Young Lady?

The Home Breaker-Of course! . . . It is

A hopeful young man has written us: "How you advise a youth of today to succeed?" Naturally, we are tempted to pour in a dekful of good advice, but he wouldn't take We are inclined to tell him how we did it, it we haven't done it. We think of many pleasantries among the axioms of John D Rockefeller, but we haven't the courage to erib. Frankly, we have to tell this young man that we don't know. How to succeed is a poser, and we shan't kid the kid. The only thing we can honestly say is: "Spit on your

A Daily Once-Over. Look Before You Leap.

Don't waste your sympathy on the unmar-ried young man or young woman—particularly the middle-aged single person knows what he or she is doing in remaining unattached. The newly wed are the greatest offenders of this series

it seems to them the most wonderful thing the world, of course, from more than one appoint and so they are just welling over commiscration for those who may be yenjoying single blessedness, of it is unjust to say that every so-called maid or old bachelor is selfish and incontain and parts and saylonal.

old maid or old bachelor is selfish and inconsiderate and notional.

Undoubtedly every middle-aged man or woman longs at some time to be closely interested
in an understanding companion and wishes
for children to call their own, to love and to
do for and to guide spirtually to the pinnacle
they have missed in the struggle.

But it is far better to remain single than to
be a party to a marriage which is merely for
a protector, for a bread winner, a housekceper,
a position, for financial reasons or a home
where he or she may be dictator.

These conditions make unsuccessful mar-

remain single.—Copyright, 1920.

From Other Viewpoints Army Route to Better Citizenship. BY GENERAL PEYTON MARCH.

The time has passed when the army is conpanied by his staff, a general distinguished | cerned merely with training recruits to bein the world's greatest war, his ability come efficient soldiers. It intends also to give them training which will be a valuable asset to them on their return to civil life. It now assumes responsibility for the entire twentyfour hours of their day, and it is the intention to see that every portion not devoted to milltary training or duties is fully spent in useful study or helpful recreation.

When a boy reaches the age of eighteen

years the question arises: What can I now do to develop my power to accomplish the most of which I am capable? This question is vital The peace time volunteer army is made up

largely of young men who enlist when they are from 18 to 21 years of age. For a young man of character, who is ambitious to improve and to develop himself, an enlistment period in the army at this stage of life offers a splen-

material standpoint, is not to be measured the terms of dollars and cents alone the development of character, in the attain-ment of ideals of service, an enlistment in the United States army, coming at approximately time when many parents can no longer af

ford to send their sons to a school, is a turn-ing point for good in the young man's life. In enlisting these boys the War Department is responsible to their parents and to the untry to see to it that the period, whether

fountry to see to it that the period, whother or one or for three years, spent in the army is a period of firm, but justly administered discipline, of development and of improvement, physically, mentally and morally.

The point we especially wish to emphasize is that serious minded and conscientious mothers and fathers can entrust their boys to the War Department with the feeling that it is keenly interested in developing them to a clean cenly interested in developing them to a clean and useful manhood and returning the their home communities at the end of their enlistment period, honorable and capable citi-zens, inspired with ideals of service, and com-

petent to earn a good living for themselves because of their army training.

The army is closed to youths of other than good moral character, as the War Department does not intend that it shall be used as a chool for reforming boys of vicious tenden

The War Department needs recruits whom can train into soldiers to perform the miliary service essential to the country's well-be-There is important work for each

there exists in the army today real opportunity for vocational education along the va-When a recruit enlists every effort is made to induce him voluntarily to take advantage of the vocational and educational opportunities

offered him. He is urged to attend classes in such trades as motor mechanics, carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, and to improve his education by instruction in spelling, grammar, history, mathematics and the like.

The War Department does not desire to mis The War Department does not desire to mis-inform the public or to exaggerate the really fine opportunities that it does offer to every man joining the army by allowing it to be un-derstood that all of a soldler's time is to be spent in educational or trade schools, or that the recruit who enlists for only one year can learn everything in one year, since a part of the recruit who enlists for only one year can learn everything in one year, since a part of such time must be spent in military instruction and in the performance of his military duties. Though vocational and educational instructions are considered of very great importance and the entire army is now devoting a great deal of time and energy to such instruction, the military training and sulfitary struction, the military training and military duties are still paramount for soldiers.

Every man, however, who is honestly desirous of acquiring skill in civilian trade or occupation can obtain in the army that thorough fundamental knowledge upon which can be built the skill of a master workman. The War Department takes vocational training seriously. It considers that the better the edu-cation, and the higher the soldier state of con-tentment, the greater his efficiency and the more useful the man.

Not only while the recruit is actually attending the educational and vocational schools provided in the army, but also while he is being given his training and doing his daily milltry work, he is learning something and being trained in a school which is molding him into a more effective and valuable citizen. In "For this reason citizens' identity many cases through this instruction he is cards and allens' border permit cards." through this instruction he is

"I am bringing up my little girl to make her mother her confidant...... An older girl telling her things was what made her come home and ask the questions she did. Then I felt it was time to begin telling the truth..... 'She was very pleased when I explained the beginning of life to her and she thought it lovely that her body was part of mother's, as she expressed it. She has promised always to bring to mother any information she acquires from others and have mother explain to her. "She has put your letter away and often speaks about it. She also wishes she could show it to her daddy, but I explained as best I could why she should not show it to him just yet. I am much disappointed, of course, to think that I shall have to work out all three problems myself. Wouldn't it be advisable for you to publish an article about the fathers' duty in this matter."

A whole lot of letters I have received from other little girls, most of them rather older than Mary, mention how "mother always tells me I shouldn't ask about such things," or "mother used to tell me I should find out for myself when I grew up" or something of the kind. Mothers, that's a dangerous policy. It kills that sacred confidence which should exist between mother and dauranter.

A father's duty is to instruct and see that proper instruction is given his own sons; if he does not feel canable he should seek the help of the family doctor or any doctor with whom he may be acquainted. As for the instruction of daughters, of course that is up to

he does not feel canable he should seek the help of the family doctor or any doctor with whom he may be acquainted. As for the instruction of daughters, of course that is up to the mother, and why a father should interfere in a mother's efforts along this line is hard to explain. If mother does not feel competent to deal with the problem, let her seek the aid of some woman physician. In any case, such instruction can scarcely begin too carly and generally begins too late.

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

Women and the Capitation Tax.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—With the position taken by State Auditor C. Lee Moore, in a "statement of instructions" to the various commissioners of the revenue and county treasurers throughout the state, approved by Attorney-General John R. Saunders, and made public on September 1, I respectfully but emphatically differ. Because:

1. There is no provision in the Virginia Constitution which empowers the State Legislature, by the mere enactment of a statute, either to diminish or amplify the express constitutional requirements of persons offering to register. On the contrary, the exercise of any such authority is inhibited save by amendment to the State's organic law.

2. The nincteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, recently promulgated by Secretical Research of a formidable band of anarchists whose activities long have baffled Federal and police authorities in many cities are in jail here, the police announced today as a result of a raid last night in which Department of the State Calby, declares: "The right of the state arrested arrested arrested agreement of the revenue and country line of the state of

ment to the State's organic law.

2. The nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, recently promulgated by Secretary of State Colby, declares: "The right of citizens of the United States shall not be defined or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Such proclamation, it is conceded, in effect strikes automatically from Article 11 (Elective Franchise) of the Virginia Constitution the word "Male," leaving it to read instead "Every Citizen," etc.

3. There was no capitation tax assessed or assessable against any women, resident in Virginia, for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919. Thus it necessarily follows that the women of this State (except only those who became 21 years of age after February 1, 1919) possessing the other reguisite qualifications, can at any time prior to October 2, 1920, register without the payment of any capitation tax. And it is my belief that any requirement of the act of March 20, 1929, which seeks to impose upon the women of this State, who were 21 years old or over, prior to Fbruary 1, 1919, the payment of \$1.50 in satisfaction of the capitation tax for the year 1921, as a prerequisite to the right to register (when such tax is applicable only to men who became 21 years old after February 1, 1919) is at once repugnant to our State Constitution and contravenes the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Treasurer of Mathews County.

Port Haywood, Va., Sept. 3, 1920.

(From Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 7, 1870.)

The street cars now run from Rocketts to Hollywood, the annoying change at Foushee and Main Streets being now done away with. The Governor yesterday appointed Knox Thompson to be coroner of Dinwiddle County.

E. W. Knowles, for a long time a citizen of Richmond and the pioneer life insurance agent of this city, died of apoplexy in Westfield, N. Y., on the twenty-ninth ultime. He was a na-tive of New York, came to Richmond in 1847 and left in 1886.

Verdun and Montmedy are still holding ound the French say they have no idea of sur-The Prince Imperial did not escape as a first reported but surrendered at Sedan.

ment and they have assumed the reins.

The State Department at Washington has advices that a French Republic has been proclaimed from Hotel de Ville by the directory.

Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world are pouring in at Berlin, Nearly all protest against foreign interference with German adjustment of peace.

Emperor Napoleon, it is understool, will be held at a German fortress, probably at Mayence.

NOT CENSOR OF MORALS

Colby Refuses to Interfere With Americans Visiting Mexican Town, Described as Vicious. IBy Universal Service.1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—No matter how wicked a foreign city may be it it not the business of the United states government to act as a censor for morals or to refuse permission for for morals or to refuse permission for American citizens to visit that place. Secretary Colby has made this ruing in a reply to a letter from the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Church, which is conducting a nation-wide crusade against Tiajunna, just over the California line in Mexico. He says: "The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of August 19, relative to the passage of Americans across the Mexican line be-

itated in the interests of American trade and commerce. Not to Revoke Permit Cards. "For this reason citizens' identity cards and aliens' border permit cards are now authorized under the passport into a more effective and valuable citizen. In many cases through this instruction he is actually learning a desirable trade.—Copyright, 1920.

Health Talks by Dr. Brady Word From Mary's Mother.

Sourish, 1920, by National Newspaper Service 1

Confirmed readers of this column may recall a letter from little Mary, axed 8, who wisshed to know whether the sork really brings babies and who learned that the bird really does.

Well, we've just heard from Mary's mother who has some very good ideas about the education of children. There is room for only a few excerpts from the long letter:

"Among all our friends and neighbors it is not Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is wondering when she asks and neighbors it is not Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is mot Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is mot Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is mot Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is mot Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is contrary, including our little Mary's daddy, that is mot Mary's man, but Mary's daddy, that is wondering when she asks and refuse to coperate with me. He insist her little mind is and that I should talk he could form the condition of the press by the administration to cancel the permits defined the private of the press by the administration to cancel the permits defined the private of the press by the administration to cancel the permits defined the private of the press by the administration to cancel the permits defined the private of the press by the administration to cancel the permits defined the private of the press by the administration to cancel the permits defined the private "INDO-IRISH" ALLIANCE

on unmolested the vicious pursuits which rive been outlawed in the United States.

"Everything goes at Tiajuana. There are scores of gambling devices, dance halls, hop joints, bull fights, prize fights, robberies and indescribable obscenities.

anxiety to the special police department, which has to deal with political offenders.

It has been noticed intely that quite a number of young Indians have been attending outdoor meetings of the Self-Determination League, and,

FRENCH ANNOUNCE PLAN

\$150,000,000 to He Paid in Cash—Remainder Will He Taken Care of In Bonds.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Franch government arrangements for repayment of its half of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan due October 15—including public issue of \$100,000,000 of French government bonds underwritten, by an American availage.

by gold snipments from France. The remainder will be provided by a pub-lic issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds of the French government, to be under-written by a syndicate now being formed by J. P. Morgan & Co."

Federal and Police Agents Selze Se-dictions Literature and Complete Counterfelling Plant. RESIDE IN THREE

a raid last night in which Department of Justice agents arrested nineteen men, eight of whom are directly accused of plotting to wreck a fast illinois Central train crowded with Labor Day visitors to Springfield. Frank Kochinsky, one of the men arrested, confessed today, according to the authorities, giving details of the operation of the band. Literature preaching violence against society and a complete equipment for counterfeiting dollars were seized in the raid.

FRENCH CAPTURE AINTAB AND MOVE ON MARASH

Scene of Massacre of Armenians by Turks Now in Hands of European Forces.

CONSTANTINOPILE, Sept. 6.—Aintab, a city in Asia Minor, fifty-eight miles northeast of Aleppo and the scene several months ago of a massacre of Armenians by Turks, has been taken by French troops. The city was held by two Turkish brigades.

French forces are marching on Marash, thirty-seven miles northwest of Amab, and are meeting with obstinate resistance from Turkish Nationalist troops. Marash has been the scene of a number of encounters between the Turks and Armenians during the past few months.

COUNTY CORK BOYS SHOT

Two Macroom Lads Killed by Fire From Passing Military Lorry, Is Report. CORK, IRELAND, Sept. 6.—Two

boys were shot and killed at Ma-croom, this county, yesterday. Re-ports state that it is believed the shots were fired from a military lorry passing through the village, which is twenty-four miles west of this city.

Baron Shibusawa a Viscount, TOKYO, Sept. 6.—Baron Etichl TOKYO, Sept. 6.—Baron Etichl Shl-usawa, president of the American-fapanese Association, has been pro-noted in rank to a viscountey. It is inderstood the honor is based par-icularly upon the practical contribu-ions he made toward maintaining riendly relations between America ind Japan. nd Japan.

Mexican Strikers Return to Work.

MENICO CITY, Sept. 6.—Striking
mill men and tobacco workers in the
Federal District of the State of Mexico have returned to work in conformity with an agreement made with
Provisional President de la Huerta,
who has promised efforts to settle
the dispute.

Bolshevist Mission at Angora.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—A
Bolshevist mission has arrived in
Angora. It includes the Tartar Ivasoff and Nouri Pasha, brother of
Enver Pasha, the Young Turk leader.
Turkish families continue to abandon their homes in Thrace and move
into Bulgaria.

The Weather

(Furnis':ed by U. S. Weather Bureau.) Forecast: Virking
Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, moderate temperature.

North Carolina—Pale
Tuesday: Wednesday
partly cloudy.

P. M. temperature Yesterday.

Rainfall 12 hours ending 3 P. M. Rainfall 21 hours ending 3 P. M. Excess since March 1. Excess since January 1.

Local Observations at 8 P. M. Yesterday

Special Data.

Temperature, dry bub. 8 A. M.
Temperature, dry bub. 8 I. M.
Temperature, dry bub. 8 I. M.
Temperature, dry bub. 8 I. M.
Temperature, wet bub. 8 I. M.
Temperature, wet bub. 12 M.
Temperature, wet bub. 12 M.
Temperature, bub. 8 I. M.
Relative humidity, 8 A. M.
Relative humidity, 8 I. M.
Relative humidity, 8 I. M.
Relative humidity, 8 I. M.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES

CAUSING GREAT ANXIETY Special Police Department Worrled Over Intimacy of Indians and Irishmen.

(Cross-Atlantic Newspaper Service.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.—Contrary to ENVER PASHA TO COMMAN) the dictum of Kipling, East is meet-Irishmen are now fraternizing in a way that is causing considerable anxiety to the special police depart-

FOR PAYMENT OF LOAN ances of the speakers, which are

These young Indians are over here studying either law or medicine, and have a meeting place, extensibly a restaurant, away in an obscure street off Holborn, where they have dishes served up in Indian style. The restaurant business is but a minor factor in the establishment; the political conditions in India are the things that much ceremony by Lenin at Moscow. In diplomatic circlesthe move by Moscow is regarded larely as a maneuver to force Englan to a quicker peace with Russia.

can be decomposed to the construction of the c

Yew York, Chicago and Philadelphia House One-Tenth of Entire Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—About one-tenth of the people of the United States live in the citles of New York Chicago and Philadelphia, while more than one quarter live in sixy-sever than one quarter live in sixty-seven effices having a population of 100,000 or more, final statistics of the four-teenth census are expected to show.

The three cities with populations of 1,000,000 or more—New York, Chicago and Philadelphia—have a combined population of 10,145,521, showing an increase of 1,644,347, or about 19.5 per cent, in the ten years since 1910.

19.5 per cent, in the ten years since 1910.

Cities having 500,000 to 1,000,000 increased from five in 1910 to nino this year, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Buffalo having advanced into this class.

There was a net increase of two in the cities of the 250,000 to 500,000 class, a total of thirteen, although six advanced into this classification. They are Kansas City, Mo.; Seattle, Indianapolis, Rochester, Portland, Oreg., and Denver.

There are forty-two cities of from 100,000 to 250,000 this year, a net increase of eleven, although seventeen have shown increases bringing them have shown increases bringing them into this class,

WILL TEST LEGALITY OF CONTRACTS WITH REFINERS

Georgia Wholesale Grocers Play Court Cases of Agreements Signed Under Misapprehension. [By Associated Press.]

[By Associated Press.]

MACON, GA., Sept. 6.—Georgia wholesale grocers plan to institute test cases in the courts to determine whether contracts for sugar alleged to have been signed under misapprehensions, are legally binding. This was made known today when R. B. Small, president of the Georgia Wholesale Grocers' Association. Is-Was made known today when R. E. Small, president of the Georgia Wholesale Grocers' Association, issued a call for a meeting of the association in Macon, September 9, to discuss the situation. The members have been instructed to bring all contracts and correspondence they had with refiners. tracts and correspondence they had with refiners.

The wholesalers claim they contracted for sugar at 20 to 28 cents a pound and it is now retailing at from 15 to 17 cents. They claim the refiners, at the time the contracts were made, represented to them there was a sugar shortage, which they allege was false.

MARCONI IS PERFECTING WIRELESS SECRECY DEVICE

Will Prevent Listening-In-Wireless

Will Prevent Listening-In—Wireless
Telephone Can Be Heard
Job Miles.
LONDON, Sept. 6.—Wireless secreey, such as will prevent listening-in by any one who owns a wireless set, is now being sought by the Marconi Company. It announces that experiments with this object are on the point of successful completion.
Wireless telephone communication with aviators flying across the English Channel to France has been established at distances up to 300 miles, enabling messages to be rushed to passengers on their way to the Continent.

URGE THAT GOVERNMENT **WEED OUT USELESS JOBS**

Speakers Declare 66,000 Federal Employes Are Receiving Less Than \$3 a Day.

Itan \$3 a Day.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—A survey of government positions, designed to weed out useless ones, was urged at the convention of the National Federation of Federal Employes, which opened here today.

Speakers asserted an examination of every position should be made to ascertain its necessity. All unnecessary positions should be abolished immediately, they declared, so that holders of important positions could be paid higher wages.

Luther C. Steward, of Washirgton, president of the association, teclared there were 66,000 adults in the government employment receiving less than \$3 a day. He added that about half the 640,000 civiling in the service were being paid silaries established by Congress in 154.

ROOSEVELT PLACES WREATH ON STATUE OF LAFAYETTE

ON STATUE OF LAFAYETTE

Addresses Brooklyu Navy-Yard Imployes and in Given Silver
Loving Cup.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, today placed a wreith on the statue of LaFayette, in Prispect Park, Brooklya, during the Labribay celebration, and later was pessented a silver loving cup by 13,00 employes of the New York Navy-Yard in appreciation of his services as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In a speech after receiving the loving cup from the employes of the New York Navy-Yard. Mr. Roosevet said: "Our wonderful record in sweeting the seas of subsmarines; in convoying without the loss of a single life that great army; in laying that deadly and stupendous chain of miss across the North Sea which has istounded all Europe and filled our orn countrymen with just pride, could six have been accomplished had not your work and your labor been the finat and best, had not you given the bet that was in you, as those who wet across under the protection of the ships you built and kept in order give the best that was in them.

"It is my hope that the relatios between us, in these last seven year, in Washington and you here in he Brooklyn Navy-Yard, will stand as a model, as a guide and inspiration for years to come, to show these seeking ideal conditions between the employer and his employe.

ENVER PASHA TO COMMAN)

RED FORCES AGAINST INDIA

Turkish Nationalist Leader Receved With Much Ceremon Premier Lenine. [By Universal Service.]

ment, which has to deal with political offenders.

It has been noticed tately that quite a number of young Indians have been attending outdoor meetings of the Self-Determination League, and, from outward appearance, sympathizing with and applauding the utterances of the speakers, which are usually hostile to England.

These young Indians are over here

with much ceremony by Lenin at
Moscow. In diplomatic circlesthe
move by Moscow is regarded larely
as a maneuver to force Englan to
a quicker peace with Russia.

RESIDE IN THREE CITIES JAPANESE OPPOSE NEW

AMERICAN SHIPPING ACT Representatives of Chambers Commerce Adopt Resolutions Urging Policy of Fairness,

Irging Policy of Fairness.

[By Associated Press.]

TOKYO, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of representatives of the chambers of commerce of the empire, resolution were adopted declaring that American shipping legislation injures the trade interests of other countries and, therefore, cannot be said to respect the common good of the various nations, it was announced today. The resolutions, which were cabled to the United States, urge a policy of fairness.

K. of C. Tourists Reach Lourdes, LOURDES, FRANCE, Sept. 6.—The American Knights of Columbus who are touring Europe arrived here this morning. They visited the famous grotto, where they were welcomed by the Bishop of Lourdes.

The Poet's Corner

A Household Treasure. We place too much reliance on every, skilled appliance
To keep the house in order and brighten up the room,
For "cleaning house" the quickest, where dust and dirt are thickest,
There is nothing yet that equals the good old-fashioned broom.

There is no doubt about it, you can't
 "keep house" without it,
 It is a kitchen jewel, a real household charm;
Though not a thing of beauty, it will
always do its duty
When wielded by a skillful hand in

tempest or in calm. I call to mind the stories of nymph I call to mind the stories of nymph and fairy glories
In the days of myth and fable, before the world was wise.
How the witches of creation often practiced aviation
And used their brooms as aeroplanes while mounting to the skies.

If Eve her broom had taken and resolutely shaken
Before that wicked serpent I am sure he would have fled;
We should not had to grapple with that story of the apple
And all the sin and trouble into which we have been led.

When vexed beyond endurance, with You can take it from its corner to enforce your just desires,
You will not need to use it; your wish, who could refuse it?
In front of such a weapon the enemy retires.

But let it be conceded, a broom is only needed For brushing down the cobwebs and sweeping up the floor; Its daily duties ended, it may safely

be suspended,
In a home of peace and plenty, on
a nail behind the door.

—J. R. Parkhurst, in Boston Globe,

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Treasurer of Mathews County,
Port Haywood, Va., Sept. 3, 1920.

News of Fifty Years Ago

In the Hustings Court yesterday H. H. Wells, r., was introduced by General Wise and quali-ed to practice in that court.

There were county Conservative meetings in Henrico and Chesterfield yesterday. The former set the first day of October as the date for holding the convention to nominate county candidates to be elected in November.

Provisional government is being organized in Paris. Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Silon Keratory, Piscard, Pelletain and Jules Ferry have been named as the provisional govern-ment and they have assumed the reins.

The Conservative convention of the Fourth District, held yesterday at Danville, nomi-nated J. L. Owen, o Halifax County, for Con-